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SERBIAN INDUSTRY COMPLETES PLAN BY 105.4 PERCENT

The second session of the sixth regular meeting of the National Skupstina of Serbia was held on 28 January 1950. The Minister of Industry for Serbia, Bogoljub Stojanovic, made the following report to the Skupstina:

At the end of 1948 and in the first quarter of 1949, the administrations for the electrical economy, for construction, for meat, fruit and vegetables, and for lumber, as well as the glass-processing enterprise at Arandjelovac and three printing enterprises were withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Industry.

During 1949, the "Partizan" Textile Mill in Vucje, the woolen mill in Particin, and the rubber factories "Tigar" in Pirog, "Rekord" in Belgrade, and "Balkan" in Nis were transferred from the Ministry of Light Industry to the Ministry of Industry. The Ministry of Industry also acquired the following enterprises of the local economy: "Sloboda" in Pula, "Tisa" in Becej, "Crvena Zvezda" in Leskovac, "David Pajic" in Belgrade, and "Zenit" in Vrsac.

The 1949 plan called for an increase of 25 percent as compared to 1948 in industrial production. The plan was executed by 105.4 percent. The result can be broken down into the following categories: the metal industry completed its 1949 plan by 101.2 percent (139.7 percent compared to 1948), textile industry 103.4 percent (121 percent compared to 1948), leather and rubber industries 106.5 percent (126.5 percent compared to 1948), brewing industry 161.4 percent (107.2 percent compared to 1948), hemp industry 87.4 percent (171.9 percent compared to 1948), and the chemical industry 90.3 percent (96.5 percent compared to 1948).

The following enterprises were especially successful in carrying out their plans for 1949: the "Zmajevac" Bicycle Factory increased its production by 48 percent as compared to 1948, "Peter Drapsin" 36 percent, "Sever" 67 percent, "Istra" 78 percent, "Jugostroj" (Yugoslav Machinery) 26 percent, "Bane Sekulic" 41 percent, "Partizan" in Vucje 22 percent, "Proleter" in Zrenjanin 43 percent, "Sonja Marinkovic" 20 percent, "Ivan Milutinovic" 38 percent, "Sava Kovacevic" 36 percent, "Filip Kljajic" 50 percent, and "Djuka Dinic" 67 percent.

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Most industries have produced more during the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan than was called for by the plan. The metal industry seems to have produced less because at the end of 1949 the "Jastrebac" Enterprise in Nis, the "Pobjeda" Enterprise in Novi Sad, and the factory for construction machinery in Smederevo came under the jurisdiction of heavy industry.

The hemp industry produced 2.7 percent less during the first 3 years of the Five-Year Plan than was called for by the plan. The 1949 plan for the chemical industry was not completed either.

In 1949 several new enterprises began operation in Serbia, such as the new foundry and tool shop of the "Aleksander Rankovic" Enterprise, both of which began operation in January 1949, and the machine and electrical shop of the same enterprise, which began operation in July 1949; the colophene and turpentine factory in Mokra Gora; and the hemp factories in Doljevac, Sombor, and Idjos.

Further expansion of industry in Serbia is planned for 1950: the metal industry is slated to expand 30 percent as compared to 1949, chemical industry 16 percent, textile industry 5 percent, hemp industry one percent, leather and footwear industry 2 percent, and the brewing and baking industry 24 percent. The increase in cotton fabrics is expected to be 112.1 percent, and in wool fabrics 110.7 percent [sic]. Because the plan calls for less production in certain expensive textile items, the total increase in 1950 as compared to 1949 will be only 5 percent.

The metal factory in Bezanijska Palanka will expand 120 percent in 1950 as compared to 1949.

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